

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 37

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1893.

Owing to the disturbed state of the city and the difficulty experienced in obtaining compositors sufficient for the work, we have been unable to publish this number on its regular day. To include later news than indicated by the title date, we have inserted a later date at the head of this column.

As impartial discussion of the situation in which this capital is now placed, is both difficult and untimely. The whole naval force of the country stationed in this bay, is in open revolt against the army officer who holds the office of President. A part of the city of Niterói has been bombarded, the naval stores on that side have been taken and destroyed, the arsenal of war and Fort Santa Cruz have been bombarded, lives have been lost and property destroyed, business is almost wholly suspended, the city is partially blockaded, and no one can say how the struggle is to end. Practically the army and the navy are in open war with each other, each unable to invade the other's territory. The insurgent fleet has no men to land to hold possession of any point in this city; and the President has no naval force to meet the insurgents on water. Both have

supplies to continue the struggle for some time to come, but meanwhile a great part of the burdens and losses must fall upon the non-combatants who are caught between them. Without entering into a discussion of the questions at issue, we may say that this revolt is nothing but the natural outcome of a long series of political and administrative mistakes, and it will never be definitely ended until these causes are removed. This revolt is not only to be deplored, but it is to be censured, and the President is within his legal right to put it down, if he is willing to stand responsible for the costs and consequences. But this does not settle the question of rights and wrongs which lie behind it. In a free and representative government, the people ought to be willing to leave their disputes to the ballot-box. It may not at once give a just decision, but in time truth and justice must prevail. There are wrongs, perhaps, which can not be settled at the ballot-box, just as there are men who are too impatient for so slow a process. Some men must do all their fighting at the outset, and their reasoning afterwards. But for the non-combatants, those who must pay and suffer, it is wise to keep the causes and consequences always in mind. At the bottom of all this trouble is to be found the evil of military rule, the despotism of the sword. Side by side with that is habitual disregard of law and legal forms. Out of these have sprung the multitude of abuses of which everybody complains. The business community has far more to complain of than the navy, but it is bearing the burden patiently until public opinion can be educated up to the point where peaceful reforms can be secured. The interference in Rio Grande has been bad and perilous enough, but it is a trifle beside the irresponsible squandering of public funds upon useless objects and the consequent burdens of taxation which they must bear. The industrious poor are carrying heavier burdens to-day than the navy ever dreamed of, and they must continue to carry them until they learn the need of sending honest and intelligent men to represent them in Congress and in the executive places of state and nation. Where this fratricidal struggle is to end, no one can say. There is obstinacy and selfishness enough on both sides to make the struggle a bitter one, and there is ambition enough to make it a long one. One man, we are glad to see, has made the truly patriotic effort of trying to arrange a compromise, and that man is Admiral Saldanha da Gama. We do not know what his proposals are, but surely there must be common ground on which all can stand. Both sides are enough in the wrong to make compromise possible. In our opinion, were both parties to lay down their arms and withdraw wholly from political affairs, as they should do, and entrust the government of the country to experienced civilians, the quarrel would very soon be settled. This is a recourse which not only could be carried out, if honestly applied by both parties, but it is one which ought to be adopted. The military men who insist on governing this country may feel assured that the people, the traders, laborers and tax-payers, will be very glad to have them retire.

In view of the incidents which are now engaging our attention in this capital, it is our unpleasant duty, as an American, to criticise the inexplicable neglect of the United States government in the matter of keeping one or more naval vessels in these waters. For many years now this port has been almost wholly abandoned by the naval forces of the United States. Since the theatrical visit of Admiral Walker in 1890, we have had no vessels here except a few brief calls from those on their way to the West Coast, and this at a time when any intelligent and impartial observer could not fail to see the steady drift of events toward civil strife. It is the plain duty of the United States government, in our opinion, to not only cultivate the friendliest relations with this the youngest republic on the continent, but to give practical expression to its sentiments in every way possible. The Brazilians were largely influenced by the success of the United States in their choice of a republican form of government in 1889, and, although we may believe that they made a very serious mistake, they have a right to expect assistance and encouragement from us. It is not necessary that we should defend their mistakes, nor encourage their illusions, but through closer intercourse and by force of example we might

easily help them into better ideas of self-government than they now possess. Instead of doing this, the American naval vessels avoid this port, even in the best of seasons, and leave the interests of their countrymen to all the risks of civil strife and jealous resentment. And now, it is only to the hap-hazard chance of having a naval vessel due at this port, on her way to the West Coast, that we have our flag anywhere within available distance. We are now advised that the *Charleston* has been ordered to stop here, and that the *Detroit* has been sent with all haste to join her, but this does not excuse the neglect of which we complain. It is the duty of the United States to keep a first-class cruiser in these waters, with instructions to spend as much time in this port as its sanitary condition will permit. An old wooden vessel in the River Plate, kept there apparently for the social convenience of a few men, is not enough. We want a ship near us that is able to go to sea, and able to command respect.

THE NAVAL REVOLT.

For the second time in the brief career of the Brazilian republic the naval forces have broken out in open revolt against the constituted authorities of the nation. On the morning of the 6th instant the population of this city was surprised to find that Admiral Custódio José de Mello, ex-minister of marine, accompanied by various officers and members of Congress, had obtained possession of every naval vessel in port during the preceding night, and had assumed an attitude of threatening hostility to the government of Vice-President Floriano Peixoto, who had been called upon to resign the presidency. In addition to the naval vessels, the insurgents had also secured possession of several merchant steamers engaged in the coasting trade, two of which it was said had been sent south during the night, and of the large supplies of munitions, arms, etc., stored at the Armação naval station in Niterói and on Ilha das Cobras. The situation was critical and serious, as it was seen that the insurgents had secured important advantages at the very outset and might use them to the peril of life and property in this city should the government decide to resist.

From the conflicting and frequently inaccurate accounts published, we are able to give the following summary of the principal incidents in the movement. The plans of the revolutionists seem to have been admirably conceived, the government being caught wholly unprepared. The President has evidently expected some such outbreak ever since Custódio de Mello resigned the portfolio of marine at the end of April last, for unusual precautions were taken to watch his movements. Lastly, also, the extraordinary vigilance exercised over telegraphic communications and in the policing of this capital indicates that a conspiracy was anticipated, although the authorities were apparently unable to locate it. On the night of the 5th there was not a commanding nor executive officer connected with the naval vessels in port at his post, except the commander of the torpedo-cruiser *Marcilio Dias*. It was a singular coincidence and one that it will be most difficult to explain, but the fact remains that every responsible officer but one was on shore, and that there was not an officer within reach to dispute the purposes of the handful of officers and civilians who took possession of them. It was a fatal neglect of duty, and one which promises to cost Brazil dearly before the end.

According to the accounts published, Admiral Custódio de Mello boarded the *Aquidaua* a little before midnight on the 5th and took possession of the ship, apparently without meeting the slightest resistance. The *República*, *Trujano*, and *Marcilio Dias* were also captured in the same manner. Early on the morning of the 6th the insurgents landed at the Armação, Niterói, and took possession of the naval depot at that place, from which a large quantity of artillery, ammunition, supplies, etc., were removed to the ships. The torpedo boats were also secured, as also the cruiser *Orion*, the gunboat *Marcipó*, several merchant steamers and some of the old and

disarmed naval vessels at anchor in the harbor and used as guard boats. These were all assembled at the anchorage between Ilha das Cobras and Villegaignon before daybreak, the guns being inutilized on those which could not be removed. A party was also landed on Ilha das Cobras early in the morning, from which a considerable quantity of war material was removed. The naval battalion quartered on that island joined the movement, spiking all the guns on the fortifications before going on board. The insurgents also took possession of all the *corvo seco*, flour and other provisions that could be found about, passing receipts for the same in the name of Admiral Custódio de Mello. The coal deposits also fell into their possession.

Before 10 o'clock on the 6th the following naval vessels were in the hands of the insurgents: *Aquidaua*, *República*, *Trujano*, *Orion*, *Javary*, *Marcipó*, *Marcilio Dias*, *Amazons*, *Madina*, *São de Setembro*, *Ipatecy*, *Aranguary* and five torpedo boats. The following coasting steamers were also seized and armed: the *Urubici*, *Tram* and *Marte* of the Companhia Fluminense, and the steam launches *Valem* and *Lucy* belonging to the Lloyd Brasileiro. Later in the day the Frigorífico steamer *Jupia* was seized and towed out to the anchorage and the steamer *Curitiba*, belonging to the Companhia Costeira, was seized just as she entered port with a cargo of jerked beef and other provisions from the south. This gave the insurgents a fleet of 21 ships.

At one o'clock on the morning of the 6th a party of 100 unknown men appeared on the Central railway, near the S. Diogo station, where they captured a freight train and caused some slight damage to the line. They raided the S. Diogo and S. Christóvão stations and then disappeared. A short interruption to traffic ensued. The relation between the two movements is not easily understood, as this has been the only sign of an outbreak in the city. It was feared, however, that it was part of a concerted plan, and detachments of soldiers and police were sent to guard the stations. No further trouble in that direction has been experienced.

The news of the occurrences in the harbor reached Vice-President Floriano Peixoto at Itamaraty palace at 4 a. m. The ministers and the executive officers of the naval and war departments were at once summoned. Steps were promptly taken to defend the city against attack, the police were called in and detachments were sent to the water front to impede communication with the ships. All the scattered detachments of regulars in the vicinity of this capital were called in, and the detachment of the 21st infantry in Niterói was ordered to proceed to the Santa Cruz fortress by way of the Pico. For a time it was believed that Santa Cruz, which showed a white flag, had joined the insurgents, but the government received assurances during the day that all the forts in the harbor remained loyal to the constituted authorities. In his communication to the commandant of Santa Cruz, Admiral Custódio de Mello stated that he had received assurances that Fort Villegaignon would remain neutral in the conflict, and the course since then pursued seems to indicate that this agreement was really made. The failure to secure the active adhesion of Villegaignon was evidently a great disappointment, for it has deprived the fleet of the services of some hundreds of marines quartered in that fort. The lack of men has seriously crippled the insurrection, as it has been unable to operate on land, or to hold the vantage points first secured, such as the Armação and Ilha das Cobras.

Upon the opening of the two houses of Congress, the president of the Senate communicated the events of the preceding night and proposed a secret session for the discussion of the situation. This was agreed to, and the Senate closed its doors. The question of declaring martial law was then brought up and, after receiving a communication from the President on the subject,

a general authorization for that recourse was voted. In the Chamber a communication from the executive was received, advising the house of the movement and declaring itself strong enough to meet the emergency. In the secret session which followed, the Senate measure was discussed and various objections and amendments were offered, the house finally adjourning without reaching a vote.

In the city there were no signs of disturbance, and at first but little interest was shown in the impending conflict. Opinions were everywhere divided as to the merits of the dispute, the indications being that a very large percentage of the population secretly sympathized with the objects of the insurrection, even though they might not wish to be identified with the methods adopted to secure them. With the average citizen of Rio de Janeiro, personal safety is the first thing to be considered, and a real revolution at home does not therefore command his sympathy and adhesion as fully as it would were the shooting further away.

During the day copies of the following manifestos were distributed, and were published in the newspapers of the 7th:

MANIFESTO OF SENATOR ADRIANO LOPES DE MELLO.

Fellow-Citizens:

The revolutionary movement of November 23rd had no object but the restoration of the constitutional regime and the action of the constituted authorities, which, to the amazement of the whole nation and especially of all who were responsible for the establishment of republican government, had been annihilated by the coup d'état of November 3rd.

The sole purpose of the dictatorship of November 3rd was in fact to establish administrative irresponsibility in the financial questions of the republic, appealing on one hand in unavailing ambition and illegitimate interests, and deluding on the other the national character and exposing it to derision and contempt by spreading the belief that the people, unable to establish and maintain free institutions, had submissively and without protest bowed to the yoke of the dictator who represented their humiliation and their shame.

You know the part which, through the force of circumstances, it was my lot to take in that memorable period of revolutionary action against arbitrary power. I served the interests of the people on November 23rd, occupying the post, which, designated by my honor as a soldier and by my comprehensive of the duties of a citizen, my country had a right to demand that I should occupy.

And if after that day to my humble home there came a small share of public authority, this was not due to the suggestions of vanity, but to the political responsibility resulting from the vicissitudes of the revolution which had created a new state of affairs.

In the government, while I formed a part thereof, I sought firstly to maintain my patriotic aspirations, contending with logical and unflinching straightforwardness for the supremacy of the constitution and submission to the law.

While I was minister not a single day passed over my head that did not find me engaged with unceasing vigilance in the defence of popular rights and liberties against the encroaching and absorbing action of an administration, which concentrating in its grasp all the political functions of the nation, every manifestation of popular sovereignty, limited, by means of usurpation after usurpation, outrage after outrage, to scale all the ramparts of political power and in annual all constitutional privileges.

Against the constitution and against the very integrity of the nation itself, the head of the executive has arbitrarily mobilized the national army, placed it on a war footing and over the unfortunate states of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

And against whom? Against foreigners and alien enemies? No! The President of the republic has armed Brazilians against Brazilians; he has raised legions of so-called patriots, spreading insurrection, want and desolation in every nook and corner of the republic with the sole object of gratifying his personal caprices and of strengthening and perpetuating by terror the supremacy of his tyrannical dictatorship.

Promising to be the sentinel of the Treasury, the head of the executive has perjured himself and received the nation, opening with sacrilegious hands the coffers of the public exchequer to a policy of bribery and corruption and thus abusing the authority which in an evil hour the revolution of November 23rd had placed in his hands.

Bankruptcy is knocking at our doors, followed by a long train of horrible misfortunes, and disasters.

Fellow-citizens! The republican administration, in its aberrations, has descended to all kinds of abuses.

Mutilated and constantly violated, the constitution is no longer in a state to be recognised as the supreme law of public liberties and the safeguard of the citizen; arbitrary power everywhere rules supreme.

In this wretched situation of my country I can no longer remain inactive. The men by whose action political events are determined can not avoid concentrating in them the tendencies and aspirations of the people. The nation longs to be free from a government that humiliates it; the time has arrived for regaining the rights and liberties that have been requested and trodden under foot.

In the life of nations as in that of individuals there are moments of decisive action.

To struggle that our country may not be deluded and humiliated; to contend for the principles of liberty which human honor consecrates as the first

attribute of our spirit and our nature; to transmit unscathed to our children the name and honor of our ancestors who established a free government in Brazil—this is our present situation.

Events have so ordained.

An officer of the navy, a Brazilian and a citizen of a free country, I once more take the field of revolutionary action to give battle to the deniers of the constitution and to restore the denial of law, of order and of peace.

No longing for power, no desire for office, no selfish aspiration to exercise control by means of violence, leads me into this revolution.

That the Brazilian nation may display its ability to maintain its sovereignty under republican government, this is my desideratum, the supreme cogitation of my mind and my purpose.

Long live the Brazilian nation!

Long live the republic!

Long live the constitution!

Federal Capital, September 6th, 1893.

CUSTODIO JOSE DE MELLO.

Accompanying the foregoing manifesto was another signed by the civilians who had joined the movement, which is as follows:

To the Nation.

In view of the openly dictatorial attitude assumed by the Vice-President of the republic, who placed in office in the name of the restoration of the republican constitution of February 24th, has unscrupulously trampled it under foot, insolently annulling the autonomy of the states, federative principles and even the political honesty of republicans by vetoing the bill which rendered him ineligible for a second term of office, dividing the nation into camps and conquest, arbitrarily squandering the public money, capriciously prolonging the war which drenches in blood the soil of Rio Grande, in spite of the desire for peace universally expressed by the nation, we, the representatives of national sovereignty, members of the parliamentary opposition, believing that we interpret the sentiments of our colleagues, could only adopt one course that is worthy of the republic which we represent, and that is resistance in opposition, which is a sacred right of a free people when all legal and constitutional resources have been exhausted.

We consequently do not hesitate to contribute with our efforts towards securing those who accompany the brave Admiral Custodio José de Mello and seek to restore the way of peace under the constitution and laws and to preserve the sacred principles of republicanism, which are essential elements of our progress.

We therefore submit our conduct to the judgment of all patriotic Brazilians, of all who love our common country, hoping for their approval and their applause.

Long live the Brazilian nation!

Long live the federal republic!

On board the *Aquidaban*, at 1 o'clock a.m., September 6th, 1893.

DR. JOSE JUVENIL SEABRA, Deputy for the state of Bahia.

FRANCISCO DE MATTOS, Deputy for Bahia.

ALFONSO VINHOS.

ALFREDO ERNESTO JACQUES OERIQUE, Deputy for the Federal Capital.

ANRISO FLEIROS, Deputy for Piahy.

During the night of the 6th there was but little movement in the bay, the insurgents being busy in repairing and putting the machinery of the *Aquidaban* in order. By special permission three or four ferry-boats were permitted to cross the bay during the day and evening of the 6th, on condition of their coming alongside the *Aquidaban* for inspection. On the 7th this small favor was suspended and all communication between the two cities was closed, to the great inconvenience of many residents who happened to be caught on the wrong side of the water. A few small boats have been permitted to pass since then, however, the naval officers not infrequently apologising for the inconveniences caused. The recklessness of the land forces in firing on these small boats, even when under foreign flags, has made this very risky, and but few attempts are now made to cross.

On the morning of the 7th a detachment of the 7th infantry stationed at the Caez Pharoux landing stage fired upon a launch of the Italian cruiser *Bauzan*, carrying its national colors, which was bringing the Italian consul ashore. Several volleys were fired, causing the death of one sailor, named Joachim Miceli, and injuries to several others. The Italian minister, consul and captain of the *Bauzan* went at once to Itamaraty to demand satisfaction from the President, who promised to punish the guilty parties, to bury the victim with military honors, and to pay 100,000\$ indemnity. The burial was effected on the 8th, detachments being landed from the British, French and Italian cruisers to accompany the remains to the cemetery. The indemnity was also paid on the same day.

During the day several trifling encounters occurred between the smaller vessels, armed with machine guns, and

the land forces. A landing was effected at the marine arsenal in the morning in search of a piece of machinery belonging to the *Aquidaban*, after which a stronger guard was stationed at the S. Bento monastery, just above the arsenal, to prevent a recurrence of the incident. In the afternoon the launch *Lucy* fired upon a land force in the Saude, killing a poor Portuguese woman who was at work in her own house near by. Other attacks of trifling magnitude were made at various points along the shore, but without success.

On the 7th new additions were made to the insurgent fleet by the removal of the unfinished cruiser *Almirante Tamandare* to the anchorage, the capture of the yacht *Quinze de Novembro* formerly the imperial yacht, and of the following merchant steamers, belonging principally to the Lloyd Brasileiro company: *Alagoas*, *Victoria*, *Mathilde*, *Meteoro* and *Marambaia*, and the launch *Guanabara*.

In Niteroy there have been repeated engagements since the 7th, not only at the Armação, which was occupied by a police force after the withdrawal of the naval force, but between the smaller vessels and various detachments of police and national guards. No definite information has transpired as to these engagements, but it is currently reported that the land forces have suffered severely. On the 8th an infantry battalion and some pieces of artillery were shipped over the Central railway to Porto Novo da Cunha, where they were to be transhipped over the Leopoldina railway, *via* Nova Friburgo, to Niteroy. It is supposed that these reinforcements arrived at their destination on the 10th, and that the active firing over there which began on the 11th, was due to their presence. Monday night and Tuesday the firing was almost incessant, and it was currently believed that both Niteroy and Sant Anna had been captured. The government apparently preferred to keep the people of this city wholly in the dark as to the progress of events outside. It is a mistaken policy, to say the least, for rumor is always a far more dangerous influence than the plain truth. If the government can not trust the people they can hardly be blamed for making payment in the same coin.

On the 8th there were no occurrences of special importance beyond the struggle for possession of the Armação deposits in Niteroy. The land forces maintained close guard along the water front, where occasional shots were exchanged. A few casualties occurred, according to current reports, but the newspapers, apparently fearing the repressive action of the government by virtue of martial law, stopped publishing these occurrences. The subservience of the press in matters not actually relating to the security of the government, is worthy of note, for it gives but little promise for the civic independence of the Brazilian people in the future. The Chamber of Deputies, under the threat that the government members would resign, to-day passed the bill authorizing the President to declare martial law for a period of ten days in this city and in Niteroy. Up to this time attempts had been made to arouse popular demonstrations in favor of the government, but with indifferent success. On the 6th the director-general of the postoffice attempted to enlist the employés of that department for the active defense of the government, but their services were very properly declined at the war arsenal. The service at the postoffice, however, remained disorganized and uncertain, and on the 8th the director announced that but one distribution per day would be made, and that the office would be closed at 5 p.m. The internal service seems to have been almost wholly abandoned.

On the 9th the tension under which the population of this capital had been held, began to show signs of breaking up. There was more excitement apparent, and more anxiety was displayed as to the possible outcome of the struggle. All sorts of rumors were afloat, and business houses remained partially closed. About midday a shot fired near

the naval arsenal started a wild panic through the streets which rapidly spread out into the suburbs, showing a nervousness which promised much trouble were a real attack to be made upon the city. Some of the irregular bodies of armed men have also displayed a disposition "to take to cover," which does not promise well for an emergency. There was little of importance occurring during the day, however.

The 10th showed a little more activity on the bay in the afternoon, renewed efforts being made to secure possession of Niteroy. The insurgents, however, were too weak in men to secure a foothold, and contented themselves with an occasional attack on the Armação with machine guns. The decree declaring Rio de Janeiro and Niteroy under martial law for ten days was promulgated on this date, the government announcing at the same time that it would maintain the liberty of movement and respect the mails. Notices were served on some of the newspapers, however, to the effect that the publication of certain items of information is prohibited. Steps were also taken to prevent the carrying of newspapers on board the vessels in port, the object being apparently to prevent their falling into the hands of the insurgents. Owing to attempts to land in the Saude, at the Passeio Publico, and at other points, some say for the purpose of obtaining rum and tobacco, greater vigilance was maintained all along the water front. From the Passeio Publico to the Praia do Flamengo the street lamps were extinguished, and the electric bonds were required to put out their lights and run slowly. Some scenes of disorder occurred among the national guards, who apparently expended too large a part of their ration money in liquid refreshments. Without doubt the greatest danger to the population of this city is to be looked for from this source and from the disorderly elements of the population waiting for an opportunity to give full vent to their vicious impulses.

On Monday and Tuesday the attention of the insurgents was centered almost exclusively upon the reduction of Niteroy. The bombardment was directed against the Armação and neighborhood, where the forces of the government had been centered. According to the reports of persons who have been across the bay, the destruction has been serious, but we can learn nothing definite. Reports have placed the number of killed as high as 300, but no certain information can be given on this point. We learn from other sources that several of the insurgent vessels visited the town of Sant Anna de Maruy, the terminal station of the Cantagallo railway, on Monday and gave it a baptism of fire also. It is not known whether the railway was destroyed, but the object evidently was that of destroying the one line by which reinforcements could be sent into Niteroy. The bombardment of Niteroy was suspended Tuesday afternoon, the place being apparently unable to resist longer. From what we can learn no attacks were made on the sections known as S. Domingos and Icaraí.

Tuesday evening it was known that notice had been given to move all merchant vessels, etc., from the anchorage above Ilha das Cobras and off the Saude district, as the place was to be bombarded the next day. Through this intimation many vessels were moved further up the bay, and others were to be moved early the next morning. No official notice, however, was given by the government in this respect so far as we can learn; it was hoped this terribly destructive recourse would not be resorted to. It would be an incalculable misfortune to this city, destructive to both life and property beyond all measure, were such a calamity to happen.

As we came into the city Wednesday morning it was evident that something unusual was about to happen. The foreign war vessels which had been lying at the man-of-war anchorage, just above Fort Villegaignon, had all been moved farther up the bay, all the merchant vessels near Ilha das Cobras had disap-

peared, and the insurgent fleet was already in position before the city. The *Trojano* was lying a pistol shot only from the Caes. Pharoux, the *Aquidaban* further off near Ilha Fiscal, the *Republic* close in under the guns of Villegaignon and the monitor *Jawari* in front of the arsenal. The torpedo cruisers were moving about actively, and all had a business air about them that betokened trouble. The *Pais* had hysterically announced that Mello could not go to the extreme of bombarding a defenceless city, and that the foreign naval vessels here would not permit him to do so, but it was apparent that both suppositions were to end in disappointment. The insurgents were clearly becoming impatient and desperate. They could not yield without incurring the severest punishment, they could not leave port without losing some of their vessels under the heavy guns of Santa Cruz, and they could not remain indefinitely in their present position. All the foreign naval vessels could ask was the customary notice of intention to bombard; further intervention would have been an unwarranted interference in the domestic affairs of a nation presumably able to take care of itself.

For some hours the situation was one of doubt and anxious expectancy. Crawls of people lined the shores staring at the vessels and wondering what was to happen. No effort was made by the authorities to drive them away. A spectator says that an officer on the *Trojano* called to the people to go away, but they failed to comprehend. Suddenly, about 10 o'clock, the firing began on the part of the fleet, although the guns of Santa Cruz had been at work some time before. And then the stampede began! Men, women and children, carts and carriages, people with bundles, boxes and parcels of every size and description, began pouring through the streets in search of some place of safety. It was a pitiful sight, for the neighborhood of the Lago do Paço and arsenal of war is largely inhabited by poor people, who are without means and had no place to go to for shelter. Fortunately, the fleet did not fire upon the city, its guns being directed at the war arsenal on the point of land under Castle hill. A small battery on that hill opened fire on the fleet and this drew a few shots, some of which went beyond into the city. One of these shots killed a poor washer-woman on Castle hill, as she was at work at her own door, and her body was left there for the rest of the day, an object of vulgar curiosity. From the disposition of his ships it is evident that Admiral Mello tried to avoid firing into the city, although the *Pais* declares this morning that he fired upon the Misericordia hospital and other public buildings. To any impartial observer it was clear that he tried to avoid this. Unparliamentary as his attack may be, it is worse than folly to charge him with savagery and to fire upon a hospital crowded with over one thousand patients.

The first attack lasted about an hour, and was then followed up during the day only at intervals. Then the *Jawari* and *Aquidaban* drew out into the bay, at the lower anchorage, to engage the batteries of Santa Cruz. Early in the day the *Republica* succeeded in dropping one or two shots inside the fort, and later on the two ironclads dropped four more inside the walls. The guns from Santa Cruz threw some shot nearly to Ilha das Cobras, and some dropped very near the *Aquidaban*, but not one of the insurgent vessels seems to have been struck. We have no means of knowing what losses may have been sustained from the small arms on shore, nor is the public informed what damages and losses were sustained in the war arsenal, which was defended by young civilians, instead of troops of the line. It is to be noted that the water front has been left to the care of militia organizations almost exclusively, the President reserving the regulars for what he may consider decisive operations.

At nightfall the bombardment of Santa Cruz came to an end and the insurgents

withdrew to the upper anchorage. This morning there was not a hostile vessel near the city, but it is stated that firing will recommence later on. A few guns have been fired on the other side. One singular fact remains to be noted—the extraordinary silence of Villegaignon! During the attack on the war arsenal some of the insurgent vessels were within a short pistol shot of that fort, but its guns were silent and its garrison did nothing but look on. Neutrality may be a fine thing sometimes, but there are times when it savors strongly of cowardice. On a day like that of Wednesday there can be no such thing as neutrality. Either the garrison of Villegaignon is for the government, or against it. If for the government, nothing but abject cowardice can excuse its remaining silent while this bombardment was in progress; if against it, then a timely declaration to that effect might have helped to a pacific solution and averted the calamity which has fallen upon us.

It is needless to add that all business has been completely suspended. There has been no disorder in the city, although the police has been withdrawn and artificial courage, of a liquid nature, has been much in demand. The British consul sent out a timely warning yesterday morning to all British houses in regard to the threatened bombardment advising them to close their doors. Foreign flags were out in every direction, and the foreign ministers' and consuls were at their posts. The foreign naval vessels in port are the French cruiser *Arctus*, the Italian cruisers *Formosa* and *Dagaldi*, the British cruiser *Sirius* and gunboats *Boyle* and *Rover*, and the Portuguese corvette *Mimble*. Admiral Sibran of the *Arctus* is the ranking officer. Two German cruisers are hourly expected from the south, one being apparently outside the bar yesterday during the bombardment, and the United States cruiser *Charleston* is also immovably expected, being overdue since Saturday last. The United States cruiser *Detroit* has also been ordered to this port with all speed. The suppression of all telegraphic news has caused some inconvenience to business men and newspaper correspondents, but it is certain that the gravity of the situation is known abroad through the diplomatic dispatches which have been sent home.

As we go to press, it is said that the foreign ministers have offered their friendly services, and that the fleet is awaiting the result.

WASHINGTON'S FIRST MESSAGE.

The inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States took place at New York on April 30th, 1789. Up to that moment the American colonies had been separately governed, the revolutionary Congress exercising no control over their local affairs and but little more than advisory powers over their common interests. The termination of the war and the latter union of the colonies as states in the new nation, introduced an entirely new order of things, and it is interesting therefore to note the devout and selfless spirit with which the young nation's first executive entered upon the responsible duties of the office. There is a lesson in it which deserves the thoughtful study of the men who are making such a failure of republican institutions here in Brazil. As the first part of the message is a personal acknowledgment of the honor conferred, we shall omit it in this reproduction, which is copied from the *New York Daily Gazette*, of May 1st, 1789.

"Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station; it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe—who presides in the councils of nations—and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes, and may enable every instrument employed in its administration, to execute with success, the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own, nor those of my fellow-citizens at large, less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand, which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step, by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential

agency. And in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which some governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude, along with a humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage. These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me I trust in thinking, that there are none under the influence of which, the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence.

By the article establishing the executive department, it is made the duty of the President to recommend to your consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The circumstances under which I now meet you, will acquire me from entering into that subject farther than to refer to the Great Constitutional Charter under which you are assembled; and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them.

In these honorable qualifications I behold the surest pledges, that as on one side no local prejudices or attachments—no separate views nor party animosities will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which must to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests; so, on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the endowment of free government be exemplified in all the attributes which can form the affections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world.

I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire; since there is no truth more thoroughly established, than that there exists in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness—between duty and advantage—between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public respect and felicity. Since we might in no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which heaven itself has instituted. And since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked, on the experiment entrusted in the hands of the American people.

Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide how far exercise of the occasional power delegated by the Fifth article of the constitution is rendered expedient at the present juncture by the nature of objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of improbability which has been suggested, or by the urgency of the situation. Instead of undertaking any recommendations on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good; for I assure myself that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an undivided and effective magistracy, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience; a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question, how far the former can be more impugably fortified, or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted.

To the preceding observations I have one to add which will be most properly addressed to the House of Representatives. It concerns myself, and will be as brief as possible. When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should commence every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have not departed. And having still under the same obligations, I must decline, as incompatible in myself, any share in the personal emoluments, which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the executive department; and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed, may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

Having thus bowed to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of the human race, in humble supplication that since he has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating with undisturbed tranquillity on a form of government, which may be the basis of their future happiness; so his divine blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures on which the success of this government must depend."

G. WASHINGTON.

TELEGRAPH RESTRICTIONS.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce* telegraphs as follows under date of August 4th:—

"The Brazilian government has determined that no cipher messages will be received by telegraph at the port of Santos on account of the revolutionary troubles in that vicinity. This information came to the telegraph agent here from Mr. Gungor, the United States minister in Brazil, who is now at Petropolis.

On account of the heavy cable tolls to Brazil, American shippers are obliged to resort to a cable

in sending their communications to their Brazilian agents. Only a few days ago the general embargo on cable cables was raised, much to the betterment of trade. The renewal of the embargo at Santos will be injurious to coffee interests, as Santos is one of the largest coffee shipping ports."

(Our August 12th the same journal adds:— "There has been no movement in the cable situation between the United States and Santos, Brazil. Messages for that port are refused and the cable companies refuse to run risks."

A STATEMENT is going the rounds of the press that the "hierarchy" of the Brazilian navy is "suspected." That the Brazilian navy, as a whole, is monarchist in its views is so well known as to be notorious. The knowledge of it has been a thorn in the side of the Brazilian government ever since the *coup d'etat* which overthrew the empire, and sent the Emperor Dom Pedro to end his days in Europe. To place the fact in a judicial garb, as something which is "suspected," is, therefore, about equal to asserting that Mr. Gladstone is suspected of being in favor of home rule for Ireland. *Financial News*, London, August 12th.

CRICKET.—RIO vs. SANTOS.

It had not been for the very enterprising spirit of the Santos men this match would have been postponed. As it was the revolution kept the team on board the *Entrepreneur* until late in the afternoon of the 7th inst., so that the match could not commence until the 8th and was continued on the 10th inst. The Santos team was short of Messrs. Bray and Roberts, who were replaced by Messrs. Haynes and Haynes, which was without fault of the advertised team, two of the places being filled by Messrs. Davis and Shaw at the last moment.

Mr. Cross won the toss and elected to send in the Rio team to bat, shortly before 12 o'clock, Messrs. Crompton and Wheatley facing the bowling of Messrs. Whitely and Gepp. In the first over the game Mr. Wheatley was smartly caught and bowled by Mr. Whitely. Mr. Bray came in and steadily played until Mr. Crompton was splendidly caught and bowled by Mr. Tross. Mr. Needham then joined Mr. Bray, but seemed to be caught by Mr. Haynes off Mr. Fussell's bowling. Mr. Wells took the last batsman's place and some very careful cricket ensued for half an hour, the Santos bowling had to be frequently changed. Mr. Wells's first round play was very good and Mr. Bray continued to play a very patient game, his cutting being especially good. Mr. Wells was at last bowled by Mr. Whitely for a well-played 26 with the score at 91, the last wicket being retained by Mr. Cross. Mr. Nicholson was the next over and 62 runs. The game with Mr. Bray after lunch, the latter unfortunately running himself out in the first over for a very creditable 31. Mr. E. S. Yule patterned Mr. Nicholson, and these two brought the score to 132 before the latter was well caught by Mr. Haynes off Mr. Gepp's bowling. Mr. F. S. Yule was then sent in, being retained by Mr. Cross and the last three wickets realized 19 runs. Mr. E. S. Yule being out for a well hit 16. The innings closed at 2.30 p.m. for 149.

In view of the fact that the Santos men were playing under very different conditions to what they are accustomed, their fielding was deserving of all praise.

The Santos innings commenced at 3 p.m., Messrs. Young and Robinson facing the bowling of Messrs. Yule and Wheatley. In the latter's second over he bowled Mr. Robinson, and in the third over Mr. Tross also seemed to be a " Yorker " from the same bowler. Mr. Young was caught by Mr. Needham at mid off Mr. Yule, after having badly missed by Mr. Shaw. Mr. Cross and the last three wickets realized 19 runs. Mr. E. S. Yule being out for a well hit 16. The innings closed at 2.30 p.m. for 149.

Play was resumed on the 10th inst. at 11.30 and show cricket was the order of the day. Messrs. Tross and Young, the not outs of the previous day's play, offering a good resistance to the attack of Messrs. Yule and Wheatley. Mr. Young was at length caught by Mr. Bray off Mr. Yule at extra mid off and Mr. Whitely, who took the last batsman's place, was caught by Mr. Davis off Mr. Wheatley at long off. With Mr. Gepp's advent play became more brisk and a double change was used, Messrs. Nicholson and Haynes taking the ball, but runs came steadily until Mr. Gepp ran himself out with the score at 52 for a very nicely played 18. Two overs later Mr. Tross was bowled by Mr. Nicholson after having patiently played the bowling for over one hour for 9 runs. Messrs. Cross and Fussell were also bowled by Mr. Nicholson who had the remarkable bowling average for the match of 4 wickets for 7 runs. The innings closed for 63, the last wicket, resulting in a win for Rio by an innings and 25 runs.

Messrs. Yule (of Santos) and Manie were the umpires and Messrs. Bray and Wright officiated as scorers.

During the second day's match, Mr. Cross in pursuing the health of the president and captain of the home team expressed a hope that Rio would get their way in recent their promise to play a match in Santos.

The following are the scores made:

Rio.

A. N. Crompton, c. and b. Tross.....	8
H. L. Wheatley (Capt.), c. and b. Whitely.....	34
E. M. Bray, run out.....	26
F. D. Needham, c. Tross, b. Fussell.....	9
F. Wells, b. Whitely.....	26
T. Nicholson, c. Haynes, b. Gepp.....	17
F. W. Davis, c. Young, b. Fussell.....	7
E. S. Yule, not out.....	16
F. S. Yule, c. Cross, b. Tross.....	4
H. G. Gault, c. and b. Wheatley.....	5
J. W. Shaw, c. Young, b. Tweedie.....	1
Extras.....	25

Total..... 149

SANTOS.		2nd Innings.	
1st Innings.		1st Innings.	
C. W. Young, c. Need-	11	c. Bann, b. Vande...	11
ham, b. Vande...	11	and out	11
E. Robson, b. Wheatley...	11	H. Tross, b. Wheatley...	11
J. W. H. Fussell, b.	11	J. W. H. Fussell, b.	11
Wheatley...	11	Wheatley...	11
P. H. Gough, b. Wheatley...	11	and out	11
J. A. Cross, c. Capt. and	11	out	11
out	11	out	11
O. H. Wilmut, b. Wheatley...	11	c. Davis, b. Wheatley...	11
out	11	out	11
A. L. Tweelch, run out	11	out	11
A. Haynes, c. F. Vande...	11	out	11
b. Vande...	11	out	11
H. Bann, c. Ull, b.	11	out	11
Vande...	11	out	11
H. Bann, b. Wheatley...	11	out	11
out	11	out	11
Runners	11	Runners	11
Total	11	Total	11

BRADLEY ANALYSIS.

Santos.		2nd Innings.	
1st Innings.		1st Innings.	
K. S. Vande...	55	21	3
H. Wheatley...	40	23	5
F. Vande...	15	1	0
T. Nicolson...	2	0	1
Total	112	45	9

RIVER PLATINUM.

—Another instalment, consisting of 625 cases of Manser rifles arrived at Montevideo on August 26th, in the *Campana*, from Hamburg.

—The British steamer *Gorda* on weighing anchor for Santos on Saturday week ran into the Brazilian transport *Tinaculo* causing some slight damage to her bows. Fortunately the prompt measures taken by both vessels prevented a more serious accident. —*Uruguayana*, Montevideo, August 27.

—The liquidators of the English Bank of the River Plate, at Montevideo, began paying its creditors on the 1st inst. The payments are 55 per cent. in gold, 30 per cent. in state certificates of the Montevideo Assets Co. Ltd., and 15 per cent. in certificates of promissory notes (notes) of the New English Bank of the River Plate.

—Two of the four murderers, who celebrated their release from prison during the revolution in Rosario by assassinating a French colonist at Cacerana, province of Santa Fé, have been lynched by the enraged colonists of that town, one of them on the 24th and the other on the 26th ult. Both were notorious assassins, and the people did well to terminate their criminal careers.

—The health authorities here have been considering the case of the infected vessel *Carlo R.*, and have resolved on the same course as the Argentines should she present herself. The genial *General Suarez* has accordingly gone in the outer boats to watch for her approach. It would seem, however, that she has not yet left the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro, as a recent telegram from Santos states that there have been 8 more deaths from cholera in board of her. —*Montevideo Times*, Sept. 1.

—A case of wholesale lynching has taken place at Sastre, a town on the Yerbas Buena of the Central Argentine railway, no fewer than four hundred of the worst type being shot by the long-suffering colonists. There are still a good many of these brigands knocking about the districts bordering on the province of Corrientes, but the adoption of the powder and lead rule will soon reduce their numbers. —Rosario correspondence *Times of Argentina*, Buenos Aires, August 25.

—The present uncivilized state of Rio Grande is eminently creditable to the Brazilian government. It should either acknowledge the revolution and enquire into the causes of it, or else put it down; but it should not leave the richest state of the republic to be a prey to the excesses and ravages of armed men, in which, if all accounts are true, its own troops are the worst offenders. Its troops are to maintain order and repress sedition, not to persecute and oppress the inhabitants and be themselves an incentive to disorder. —*Montevideo Times*.

—We are glad to note from our Buenos Aires contemporaries that the colonists in Santa Fé have lynched another murderer, this being the third or fourth case of lynching in the year. There is hope in this, and there will be still more hope when the lynching is extended to one or two of the authorities whose amiable administration encourages and protects crime. When the residents thus begin to insist upon the execution of the laws and the protection of life and property which the authorities fail to give, there are glimmers of the regeneration of the country. —*Montevideo Times*, August 29.

—With regard to the infected vessel *Carlo R.*, the Argentine authorities have determined not to allow it to enter, but will supply food, medicine, disinfectants, doctors and sanitary guards, and will mount guard over her in the water until she is clean. This is a more humane proceeding than that of the Brazilians. For the moment nothing is known of the whereabouts of the *Carlo R.*, nor is it certain she will come to Rio. There has been a small party of about 100 men, who have been wofully clustered to Rio de Janeiro. She had 800 passengers on board, immigrants. The crew has caused great sensation in Genoa, where she sailed. —*Montevideo Times*, August 31.

—The other day when a police officer was inspecting the "vigilantes" before they went on duty, he discovered that the majority were wearing civilian clothes underneath their uniforms. Our mode "bohe", evidently remember the year 1890, when they were made targets of the young lions in Buenos Aires, and having no desire to be shot down like pheasants at a *batte* they provided themselves with the means of effecting a rapid change in their personal appearance, and the revolution, which which was momentarily expected at the fall of the Del Valle cabinet, broken out. —*Rivista*, Buenos Aires.

—There are fresh details respecting the invasion of the Brazilian forces in the Oriental state. The Brazilians in attacking the house of Senor Richeiro took away his son aged twelve years, and twelve individuals besides one of whom had his throat cut, and another was seriously wounded. The Oriental authorities afterwards found five persons with their throats cut, who were known to belong to the *Rivera*. The Brazilian troops attempted to make a fresh invasion on the 29th inst., but some soldiers under the command of Colonel Galarga, routed them without much difficulty, having only fired one discharge. Three Brazilians were taken prisoners. The families are terrified. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, August 31.

—There was rather serious news from the frontier yesterday. The aggressions on Uruguayan territory of the hands of brigands who call themselves Castilian troops continue, and on Wednesday they killed a Uruguayan cavalry lieutenant named Cardoso, who was on guard, his assistant and another man, dragging the bodies over the border-line. This has caused great irritation in Rivera and other frontier towns, where both native and foreign residents have asked the authorities to furnish them with arms. The news has also caused considerable indignation in Montevideo. It seems to us that the Brazilian government is trying to put down its own troops even more than it does the revolutionists, for they cause the more trouble. —*Montevideo Times*, Sept. 1.

—On the 26th ult. the Argentine minister of interior addressed a note to the chief of police of Buenos Aires in regard to the enforcement of martial law, in which occur the following instructions in reference to newspapers:—"You will therefore be good enough to summon to your office the editors of all the political periodicals published in this city in order to notify to them that they are prohibited from publishing news of a political character without the consent of the minister of interior; from publishing news of a military character without the consent of the minister of war; from discussing official acts except in a temperate manner, and from attributing to them motives or intentions contrary to the public service; from expressing any opinion on the government measures arising from the state of siege; from transcribing or referring to anything published in contravention of the prohibitions aforesaid."

—At 1.30 this morning our editor was summoned to meet the chief of police at his palatial residence in Calle Moreno. The moon was bright and the air delicious, and as we walked up the spacious marble staircase we counted our heads to know what special political sins we had been guilty of. The genial chief of police, however, quickly quitted our alarm and after a few minutes agreeable chat, pulled forth an ugly-looking document, signed by a long preamble, stating in general the duties of good citizens, granted with a tail like a kite, of five prohibitive clauses; all of which he proceeded to read in an exceedingly solemn tone. The half-telegraphic all commencing with—"Thou shalt not." Thou shalt not write evil of the President or his ministers, nor criticize the acts of government, nor the movements of troops, nor whether the state of siege is beneficial or not, etc. On the conclusion of which the unhappy editor had to affix his name to the document and to utter a form of oath, to show that he was determined to conform to the government requirements, so with many bows and a shake of the hands, the editor left the august presence at 2 o'clock this morning. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, August 27.

This Brazilian government has not even yet terminated its policy of interference with South American business. Only a day or two ago a message dispatched by a London house to its correspondent in Buenos Ayres was blocked in Brazil, because, forsooth, it was in cipher, and might possibly be a treasonable communication relating to the irrepressible insurgents in Rio Grande. How long will it be before the Brazilian government learns that telegraphic communication is an element of the greatest importance in the commercial relations of England and South America which cannot be arbitrarily interrupted without causing serious loss and inconvenience? —*Financial News*, August 22.

THE fact that "a great part of the vast province of São Paulo (Brazil) is, both as regards agricultural development and rural population, in much the same condition as when the first Portuguese explorers landed in 1530, and is likely to remain so," is alleged by the British consul at Santos to be due to the refusal of the Brazilian government to encourage any attempt to turn these vast tracts of land to account. With something of the pride which actuated the Portuguese colonists in their unfavorable reception of the idea that some of the Brazilians think it would be "derogatory and undignified" to sell the land. But why not leave it, or do something to encourage settlement and consequent development? Sale is surely not a *pro quo* now in the matter. A good land and a large, like this portion of São Paulo, need not go begging nowadays. —*Financial News*, August 16.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPTEMBER 4.—*Senate*.—On motion of Senator Manuel Victorino it was decided to postpone the vote on the budget of the department of justice and interior. The Senate concurred in the amendments of the Chamber of Deputies to the bill granting amnesty to the Santa Catharina revolutionists. The bill granting amnesty to the Maranhão revolutionists was voted in 2nd discussion. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Couto Cartazo opposed the bill making deficiency appropriations to the amount of 38,610,232,022. The government should be taught, he said, that it cannot spend money that had not been voted by Congress. Deputy Reimola moved to ask for a copy of the correspondence between the government and Capt. Lorena, who had refused to serve on a court-martial on account of not considering in force the penal code of the navy.

SEPTEMBER 5.—*Senate*.—Part of the currency bill was voted in 3rd discussion with amendments. The bill granting amnesty to the Maranhão revolutionists was voted in 3rd discussion and the bill granting amnesty to the revolutionists of Goyaz in 2nd discussion. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—In this house there was no quorum.

SEPTEMBER 6.—*Senate*.—The Senate went into secret session and appointed a committee of three to confer with the President of the republic in regard to the declaration of martial law. On its return the committee declared that the President had suggested that Congress should not declare martial law, but simply authorize him to do so in case he should deem it necessary. A bill to this effect was framed by Senator Amaro Cavalcanti, hurried through the three discussions and sent to the Chamber of Deputies. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—The Chamber of Deputies went into secret session and there was read a message from the President of the republic informing it of the revolutionary movement of the navy. The majority of the committee on legislation reported in favor of the bill from the Senate for declaring martial law. A minority report signed by the three deputies opposed it as unconstitutional. The discussion continued till 11.40 p.m., when the Chamber adjourned, no vote having been taken for want of a quorum.

SEPTEMBER 7.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The Chamber rejected the bill from the Senate on martial law and passed in 2nd discussion the following substitute bill:—"Art.—The National Congress resolves to declare martial law for 10 days in the Federal Capital and in the city of Niterói." Within the above mentioned period the executive will extend this measure to any point in the republic at which the disturbance of public order may require it. An amendment of Deputy Matta Machado, guaranteeing the liberty of the press, the right of property, immunity inviolability and parliamentary immunities, obtained 31 votes, 57 deputies having voted against it. The bill could not be voted in 3rd discussion for want of a quorum. Deputy Glyceria declared in the name of the government deputies, that unless the bill should be voted on the following day, they would resign their seats in Congress, thus dissolving Congress and leaving the President free to act as he thinks best.

SEPTEMBER 8.—*Senate*.—The Senate concluded the work of voting the currency bill. The bill on the registration of voters and for other purposes was voted with amendments in 3rd discussion. The bill granting amnesty to the Goyaz revolutionists was also voted in 3rd discussion. Going into secret session, the Senate concurred in the bill from the Chamber of Deputies declaring martial law, 28 senators voting for the bill and 12 against it. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—The Chamber passed in 3rd discussion by a vote of 77 to 35 the bill declaring martial law.

SEPTEMBER 9.—*Senate*.—The Senate voted a resolution for sitting on the following day. The bill fixing the pay of senators and deputies in the next Congress was voted in 3rd discussion. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Several deputies explained their vote on the bill declaring martial law. The bill increasing the pay of employees in the ministerial departments and others was voted in 2nd discussion.

SEPTEMBER 10.—*Senate*.—Senator Monteiro de Barros said that, if he had been present when the vote on the bill declaring martial law was taken, he would have voted in its favor. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Several deputies explained their action in regard to the bill declaring martial law.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Counterfeit nickel coins are in circulation in Rio, São Paulo.

—It is reported that Col. Piragibe has gone to Rio Grande to confer with the federalists.

—The governor of Espírito Santo has contracted with the Chargeurs Reunis company for 2,000 Portuguese immigrants.

—The Pará municipal council has resolved to improve the sanitary condition of the city and to assist indigent people in case of necessity.

—The telegrams from the states are all adhesive as usual. Some of them are very diplomatically worded, however.

—Reports were current here on the 12th that the situation in Santos had become serious, but it has been impossible to obtain definite information.

—The *Diario*, of Santos, says that the report of bodies and mattresses being washed ashore near that city, is not true. The sanitary authorities have made a careful search and can find no trace of them.

—At Santos the cruiser *Centurion* has been scuttled by the crew and abandoned. The crew left in tow-hunts.

—The municipal council of the capital of Piahy is said to be collecting a tax on the pea-nut candy known as *pe de moleque*. A Piahy paper claims to have seen a receipt for 80 reis thus collected from a pea-nut candy-seller.

—As all telegraphic communication with the provinces was suspended on the morning of the 6th, and as the mails have since been impeded and uncertain, we have but little to report under this head.

—On the 12th the governor of S. Paulo telegraphed to the President of the republic stating that the law students had offered their services to the government and would leave on that day for Rio de Janeiro.

—It is stated that on a plantation in the municipal district of Bananal, S. Paulo, an Italian made his appearance on the 3rd inst., saying that he was one of the passengers of the steamer *Carlo R.* and that he and some other passengers had made their escape from that vessel, obtaining permission to land by payment of a ransom sterling. He says that the sailings on board the steamer were horrible. The owner of the plantation, Dr. Pinto Torres, gave him assistance and sent him away.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

The annual sports of the above club took place on Sunday, September 3rd. Unfortunately a strong southerly gale sprang up at eleven and completely spoiled a very good course that several energetic members had arranged before breakfast. Notwithstanding this, the sports were started just an hour after the time fixed, on rather a heavy and uneven beach, which accounts for some points.

Mr. Crowther-Smith won the "champion cup" with 18 points. Mr. Temple gaining 9. Mr. Fraser 8 and Mr. Richards 7.

The prizes were most graciously given by Mrs. Ford, the wife of our esteemed president.

The secretary in a few appropriate words presented Mr. Ford, in the name of the club, with an album as a small token of respect and acknowledgment of the interest she had taken in the club's things during the last year.

Throwing the cricket ball; open.—1st prize, electro-plated iron dish; 2nd, fur brushes. This was easily won by Mr. Fraser, 80 yds. m. Mr. Haynes second.

100 yards; open.—1st prize, sugar basin and tongs; 2nd, two letter knives. This was the race of the day. Mr. Temple leading well to within 5 yards of home when Mr. Crowther-Smith flew past, winning by the smallest trifle. Time not taken.

Putting the weight; open.—Prize, ice pail and tongs. This was a complete walk-over for Mr. Fraser; 37 feet 8½ in. Mr. Young second.

High jump; open.—1st prize, biscuit-box; 2nd, cigar and cigarette-case. Messrs. Crowther-Smith and Richards had a hard fight for this, but after 5 jumps at 4 feet 11 in., it was declared a tie. The ground was very bad for the take off. Height 4 feet 10 in.

Half mile; open.—1st prize, 7 piece carvers; 2nd, napkin-rings. Mr. Temple started at hundred yards speed but had to reduce when about half way. Mr. Crowther-Smith was then seen to be gradually but surely coming to the fore, winning by 3 yards.

Pole jump; open.—Prize, sugar and jam-spoons. Another walk-over for Mr. Fraser, 7 feet 2 in. Mr. Young second.

Hurdle race, 120 yards; open.—1st prize, claret jug; 2nd, sleeve-links. Mr. Crowther-Smith, first, 19 secs.; Mr. Richards, second.

Egg and spoon race; open.—Prize, cigar cabinet. Mr. Haynes arrived at the tape first but was disqualified, having dropped his egg. Prize awarded to Mr. Tweedle.

Long jump; open.—1st prize, crystal-salts; 2nd, meerschaum pipe. Mr. Richards, first, 15 feet 7½ in.; Mr. Barton, second.

720 yards handicap; members only.—Mr. Crowther-Smith (scratch), first, 13½ secs.; Mr. Temple (scratch), second.

Three-legged race; open.—Prize, breakfast-crisis. Messrs. Young and Crossland romped in, in fine style.

Half mile; members only; handicap.—1st prize entree dish; 2nd, sugar-sifter. Mr. Sell junr., 30 yards, had this easily in hand all through, 2 min. 33 secs.; Mr. Bolton, second.

Married men's race; 150 yards; handicap.—Prize, 3 piece deer-foot carvers. Mr. Lesser, 60 yards, tried hard for this, but the distance was too long. Mr. Born, 50 yards, winning easily.

Consolation race, 220 yards.—A walk-over for Mr. Skeey.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The passenger movement on the Central line the past two or three days has been very heavy, and much credit is due to the traffic manager for meeting the requirement with so little confusion.

—On the 6th the baggage and *encomenda* office of the Central railway dispatched only 11 packages weighing 215 kilos, and on the 7th only 247 packages, weighing 6,000 kilos. This shows how seriously the revolt has interfered with business.

—The Corcovado railway carried 25,662 passengers last year. Its receipts were 44,393,900, and expenditures 61,088,995.

—The total receipts of the Conde d' Eu railway last year amounted to 228,309,832, and the expenses to 182,491,893. The line has 141 kilometres under traffic.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

September 6th, 1893.

BANKS.

Present amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Lost sale	Closing quotation
1,035,000	Jan.-July	5	Apoles...	2000-1,000	1,015,000	1,015,000-1,015,000
12,315,000	Quarterly	4	do gold...	2000-1,000	1,012,000	1,014,000
1,100,000	Jan.-July	5	do gold...	1,000	1,015,000	1,015,000
4,804,000	Jan.-July	5	Gold Loan 1888...	1,000	1,015,000	1,015,000
25,274,000	Quarterly	4	do 1890...	1,000	1,015,000	1,015,000
8,150,000	Jan.-July	5	do 1890...	1,000	1,015,000	1,015,000
3,039,000	Feb.-Aug	6	State of Minas Gerais...	1,000	1,015,000	1,015,000
7,129,000	Jan.-July	5	do 1890...	1,000	1,015,000	1,015,000
1,000,000	Jan.-July	5	State of Rio de Janeiro...	1,000	1,015,000	1,015,000

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate	Company	Nominal value	Last bid	Closing quotations
RAILWAYS						
1,300,000	May-Nov	8	Diagonima.....	200\$	196\$	—
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Campos and Canagaba.....	200\$	193\$	—
.....	.....	.....	Genal do Brazil.....	111 1/2	7 300	1\$500
1,133,200	Jan-July	5 6 1/2	Juz de Fora and Pirah.....	200	192	—
15,187,000	Apr-Oct	6 1/2	Leopoldina.....	320	115	122 000—
5,549,000	do	5-6	do.....	410	60	—
.....	Jan.-July	5	do.....	410 5 S.	15 500	—
.....	do	4	do.....	160	17	14 500—16 500
5,000,000	Mar-Sept.	5	Oeste de Minas.....	200	190	—
6,111,740	Jan-July	5	Sapucaia.....	60	53	—
1,308,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	S. Isabel do Rio Preto.....	200	140	—
4,157,100	Jan-July	6	do gold.....	60	44	—
10,300,000	Mar-Sept.	6	Sorocaba.....	170	57	50 000—
177,150	Apr.-Oct.	6	do gold.....	60	700	—
593,000	Jan-July	6	Uzilo Valenciano.....	160	33	—
.....	Mar-Sept.	6	Uniao Sorocab. Itapiranga.....	160	33	—
TRAMWAYS						
4787,500	Jan.-July	5	Cant. e Viçosa Fluminense.....	600	90	—
435,000	do	6	Catiba Urbana.....	500	400	—
777,300	do	7	do.....	160	100	—
214,600	Apr-Oct.	7	Pernambuco.....	200	100	—
226,600	Jan.-July	6 1/2	Villa Isabel.....	200	198	—
SHIPPING						
12,000,000	Jan-Dec.	7	Lloyd Brazileiro.....	200	180	—
14,000,000	Apr-Oct.	7	do.....	200	—	—
CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES						
899,800	Apr.-Oct.	8 1/2	Putera.....	200	200	—
1,500,000	Jan-July	8	Quiraván.....	200	185	—
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	Rio Branco.....	200	169	—
MILLS						
1,874,400	Feb.-Aug.	7	Alliança.....	200	209	—
590,400	May-Nov.	7	Amari Fabril.....	200	200	—
1,539,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	União Industrial.....	200	252	—
1,301,000	May-Nov.	7	Canoca.....	230	204	—
496,500	Apr.-Oct.	7	Coaueira Industrial.....	200	200 500	—
2,490,000	Jan-July	8	Coroanda.....	200	192	—
501,600	Apr.-Oct.	6	Industrial Mueria.....	200	140	—
600,000	.....	6	Manufactura Fluminense.....	200	210	—
639,000	Jan-July	6	Petropolis.....	200	200	—
3,000,000	do	7	Procs. Industrial do Brazil.....	200	200	—
308,000	Jan.-July	7	Rink.....	200	195	—
2,500,000	do	6 1/2	S. Christoval.....	200	—	—
350,000	May-Nov.	7	S. Lázaro.....	200	180	—
309,000	Mar.-Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcantania.....	100	—	—
675,700	Jan-July	7	União Industrial S. Sebastião.....	122 1/2	100	70 000—
MISCELLANEOUS						
4337,500	Jan.-July	6	Agencia do Ribeiro Pinto.....	200	160	—
158,200	Jan-July	7	Bonaeite Viçosa do Brazil.....	100	—	—
6,916,100	.....	6	Banco Credito Novo, consola.....	100	34 500	33\$ 000—
925,000	.....	6	União Agrola.....	200	—	—
456,500	Jan-July	5	Banqueira de Ocho, Publica.....	200	23	—
415,000	May-Nov.	7	Agencia Ind. & Colon.....	200	—	—
600,000	Jan-July	8	Nacional de Ocho.....	200	150	—
6148,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	Sucremento do Rio.....	230	240	—
2,535,000	.....	7	Servicos Matutinos.....	200	130	—

SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Monetary value	Last sale	Closing quotation
50,000,000	60,000,000	50,000,000	América	38000—Aug. 92	1000	2100000	—
20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	Lloyd Brasileiro	.....	1000	..	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	50,000	Nac. Navegação Costeira	.....	160	..	—
6,000,000	1,200,000	..	Norte e Sul	12 4500p Jan 91	40	55 000	—

INSURANCE

[illegible]

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Paradise paid	Nominal value	Last paid	Closing quotation
5,000,000	1,000,000	..	Alagoas.....	..	400	25,000	..
1,600,000	320,000	..	Cabo Frio.....	..	40	10,000	..
2,000,000	200,000	..	Cataguases.....	..	20	..	..
700,000,000	..	..	General do Brazil.....	..	100	1,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	100	100	..
20,000,000	5,000,000	45,572	Minas de S. Jeoquim.....	..	25	4,000	..
..	5,000,000	..	Muzambinho.....	..	60	100,000	..
10,000,000	8,000,000	..	Norte do Brazil.....	..	40	60,000	..
2,000,000	2,400,000	..	Norte de S. Paulo.....	..	40	8,000	..
50,000,000	6,700,000	9,150,718	Oeste de Minas.....	..	200	70,000	..
..	2,700,000	..	..	2 series.....	73	..	..
11,912,750	..	..	do 3 series.....	..	13	41,000	..
8,000,000	1,600,000	..	Paracatu.....	..	40	51,000	..
..	6,000,000	..	Pespinha to Angra.....	..	40	60,000	..
10,000,000	..	..	Quilombo.....	Int.-Jan. 91	100	80,000	..
30,000,000	900,000	..	Tijua.....	..	100	20,000	..
..	..	..	Uniao Sorocabana Immu.....	6 1/2 % Jan. 92	100	10,000	..
..	..	..	do 2 series.....	..	60	35,000	..
1,600,000	1,080,173	39,300	Uniao Valenciana.....	6 1/2 % Feb. 84	100	16,000	..
3,000,000	600,000	..	Vitorias e Foz de Alfenas.....	..	40	60,000	..
43,000,000	48,000,000	1,205,101	Villa Fern Spicully.....	..	200	12,000	102,500-115
..	..	..	TRAMWAYS	..	200	200,000	..
15,000,000	5,000,000	..	Caraca.....	14,000- July 91	..	..	..
..	..	..	Corcovado (and hotel).....	2,500- July 92	250	100,000	105,000-145
12,000,000	12,000,000	..	Jardim Botânico.....	2,500- July 92	..	..	..
2,800,000	800,000	54,186	Panama.....	6,000- July 92	200	175,000	..
12,000,000	..	52,500	S. Cristobal.....	6,000- July 92	200	175,000	..
3,000,000	3,000,000	94,781	Villa Isabel.....	8,000- July 91	200	..	..

[illegible]

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Days	Annual value	Last date	Currency quotations
27,517,200	Jan. — July	6	Credito Real do Brazil...	100\$	— 15%
11,011,500	Apr. — Oct.	5	do gold	£11 5	—
200,000	Oct. —	5	Credito Real e S. Paulo ..	100\$	—
6,211,500	...	6	Credito Real e Internacional	100	—
1,000	...	5	Republica do Brazil	100	—
5,115,000	May—Nov.	5	do gold	100	—
600,000	Jan — Jul.	6	Probit	100	—
9,824,000	do	6	União Agricola do Brazil ..	100	—
			União S. Paulo	100	—

MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Income tax	Last year	Closing inventory
4,000,000	6,000,000	438,300	Albania	2 — July 93	1 1/2	positive	—
1,200,000	3,000,000	136,500	America Edison	12 1/2 — Feb. 93	1 1/2	—	—
6,000,000	4,000,000	532,700	Brazilian	10 — Feb. 93	1 1/2	200,000	—
—	300,000	—	Brazilian	6 — Aug. 93	1 1/2	200,000	—
—	300,000	65,000	Canada	17 — July 93	1 1/2	700,000	—
1,000,000	—	214,000	Canadian Industrial	10 — July 93	1 1/2	200,000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	—	Canadian Industrial	1 — July 93	1 1/2	—	—
—	200,000	100,000	Chile	11 — Jan. 93	2 1/2	—	—
1,000,000	700,000	—	D. Kahle	11 — Jan. 93	2 1/2	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Empire of Mexico	11 — Jan. 93	2 1/2	—	—
—	1,000,000	—	Manufactura Fluorence	—	2 1/2	200,000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	33,300	Metropolitan	6 — Mar. 93	1 1/2	100,000	—
—	300,000	—	Progresos de la Brazil	7 — Jan. 93	1 1/2	600,000	—
—	1,000,000	—	Runk	14 — July 93	2 1/2	—	—
3,000,000	3,200,000	112,000	S. Lazaro	5 1/2 — Aug. 93	2 1/2	245,000	—
—	1,000,000	—	de	—	2 1/2	—	—
—	1,000,000	46,700	S. Pedro de Alcantara	17 — July 93	2 1/2	270,000	—
10,000,000	11,744,000	—	Union Industrial S. Sebastian	1 — Jan. 93	2 1/2	8,000	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>Cofins</i>	<i>Cofins paid</i>	<i>Receita paid</i>	<i>Comp. paid</i>	<i>Divid. paid</i>	<i>Amortiz. paid</i>	<i>Leat. paid</i>	<i>Closing quotation</i>
1,500,000	1,500,000	510,000	Agência e Cus. do Brazil.	85000—July 93	2000		
8,000,000	2,400,000	100,000	Agência de Parapente	10000—July 91	70	181,000	
15,000,000	2,500,000	4,500,000	Associação do Rio de Janeiro	12000—July 91	70	100	
7,000,000	2,600,000	80,185	Brazil Territorial	15000—July 91	200	2,000	
	2,700,000	100,000	Cant. e Cargos Fluviatiles	10000—July 91	100	215,000	
	2,800,000	100,000	Correios, Teler. e M. de C.	12000—Feb. 93	100	45,000	
6,000,000	2,900,000	100,000	Com. e Vagões Fluviatiles	10000—July 93	100	160,000	
	3,000,000	39,810	Central do Brazil	40000—July 93	80	40,000	
	4,000,000	38,110	Correios, Teler. e M. de C.	12000—Aug. 93	100	100,000	
	4,100,000	38,110	Cent. Brasileiro	10000—Aug. 91	80	14,000	
900,000	5,600,000	25,433	Commercial	10000—Feb. 92	100	100,000	
	5,700,000	25,433	Industria de Santos	10000—Feb. 92	100	100,000	
20,000,000	70,000,000	2,380,744	Empresa de Obras Publicas	15000—Sept. 91	200	12,000	5000—
60,000,000	60,000,000	453,587	Industrial do Brazil	10000—Feb. 93	100	100,000	10,000—3200—
1,250,000	1,250,000	20,000	Industria de Cimento	12000—Feb. 93	100	20,000	— 3200—
10,000,000	2,000,000	10,000	Melhoramentos do Brazil	10000—July 91	100	20,000	5000—20
10,000,000	12,000,000	31,000	do do Rio	10000—Jan. 91	100	20,000	
6,000,000	6,000,000	200,000	Metropolitano	10000—Mar. 93	200	20,000	
10,000,000	4,000,000	200,000	Nacional de B. e C.	10000—Jan. 91	100	18,000	
7,500,000	5,500,000	25,489	Nacional de Obras	10000—Jan. 91	100	100,000	
10,000,000	1,200,000	50,000	Nova Era Parais.	30000—July 91	200	90,000	
10,000,000	8,500,000	20,000	Obras Hydraulicas do Brazil	10000—Jan. 93	40	2,000	
10,000,000	3,000,000	29,777	Rail do Brazil	30000—Jan. 93	100	35,000	
10,000,000	3,500,000	40,000	Saneamento do Rio	10000—Jan. 91	100	45,000	
8,000,000	4,000,000	31,650	Servico Maritimo	60000—Aug. 93	100	35,000	
10,000,000	3,000,000	40,000	Correio Brasileiro	10000—Jan. 91	100	45,000	
10,000,000	3,000,000	40,000	União dos Est. do Briz.	40000—July 91	200	5,000	

